made on magnetoplumbite ($PbO.6Fe_2O_3$), in the form of plates 0.5 -- 1.3 mm thick and of 2 -- 10 mm transverse dimension. Observations, by the powder suspension method, were made for angles of 0, 20, 30, 40, 45, 60, 70, 80, and 90° between the normal to the surface of observation and the easy-magnetization axis. The hysteresis loop was measured by a ballistic method, and the coercive force was determined more precisely with a vibration magnetometer. The saturation field was 15 kOe. The residual magnetization was less than 1 per cent of saturation, and the coercive force was approximately 5 Oe. A study of the variation of the domain structure due to the reversal of magnetization and of the corresponding rotation of the magnetization vector in the domains and in the boundaries shows that the domain structure in a strong magnetic field consists of plane-parallel domains, the boundaries between which are perpendicular to the direction of the magnetic field and seem to be of the Neel type. A transition from straight boundaries to zigzag boundaries occurs when the field decreases from saturation to below 9,000 Oe and when the angle is smaller than 45°. A hysteresis is observed in the change of

L 18749-66

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the average domain width in the transition from the straight to the zigzag boundaries and vice versa during the course of the reversal of magnetization. The results are attributed to hysteresis of the spin rotation in the boundaries during the reversal of magnetization of the boundaries. Authors thank A. G. Titova for supplying the single crystals, R. I. Tagirov for measuring the coercive force of the crystals, and A. A. Glazer, A. I. Mitsek, and L. G. Oropriyenko for a discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 24Jun65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002

Card 3/3 SHV

FEL'DMAN, Ya.G., inzh.

Heat treatment of reinforced concrete products with the use of polyamide coverings. Nov. tekh. i perod. op. v stroi. 20 no.10:18-20 O '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Reinforced concrete)

FEL'DMAN, Ya. G. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of the process of ~~thermal~~ treatment of concrete with infrared rays." Mos, 1959. 18 pp (Acad of Construction and Architecture USSR. Sci Res Inst of Concrete and Reinforced Concrete NIIZhB), 150 copies (KL, 49-59, 141)

FEL'DMAN, Ya.G., inzh.

Method of the thermal treatment of reinforced concrete frames by infrared rays. Transp. stroi. 14 no.3:49-50 Mr '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

SHARAPAN, Boris Savel'yevich, dotsent [deceased]. Prinimali uchastiye: FEL'DMAN, Ya.I.; GRUDSKIY, Ye.B.; PEKELIS, I.B., RYABIN'KIY, B.Ya., red.; KHUTORSKAYA, Ye.S., red.izd-va; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Analysis of the economic aspects of a metallurgical plant operations] Analiz khoziaistvennoi deiatel'nosti metallurgicheskogo zavoda. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1960. 259 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Sharapan).
(Metallurgical plants--Accounting)

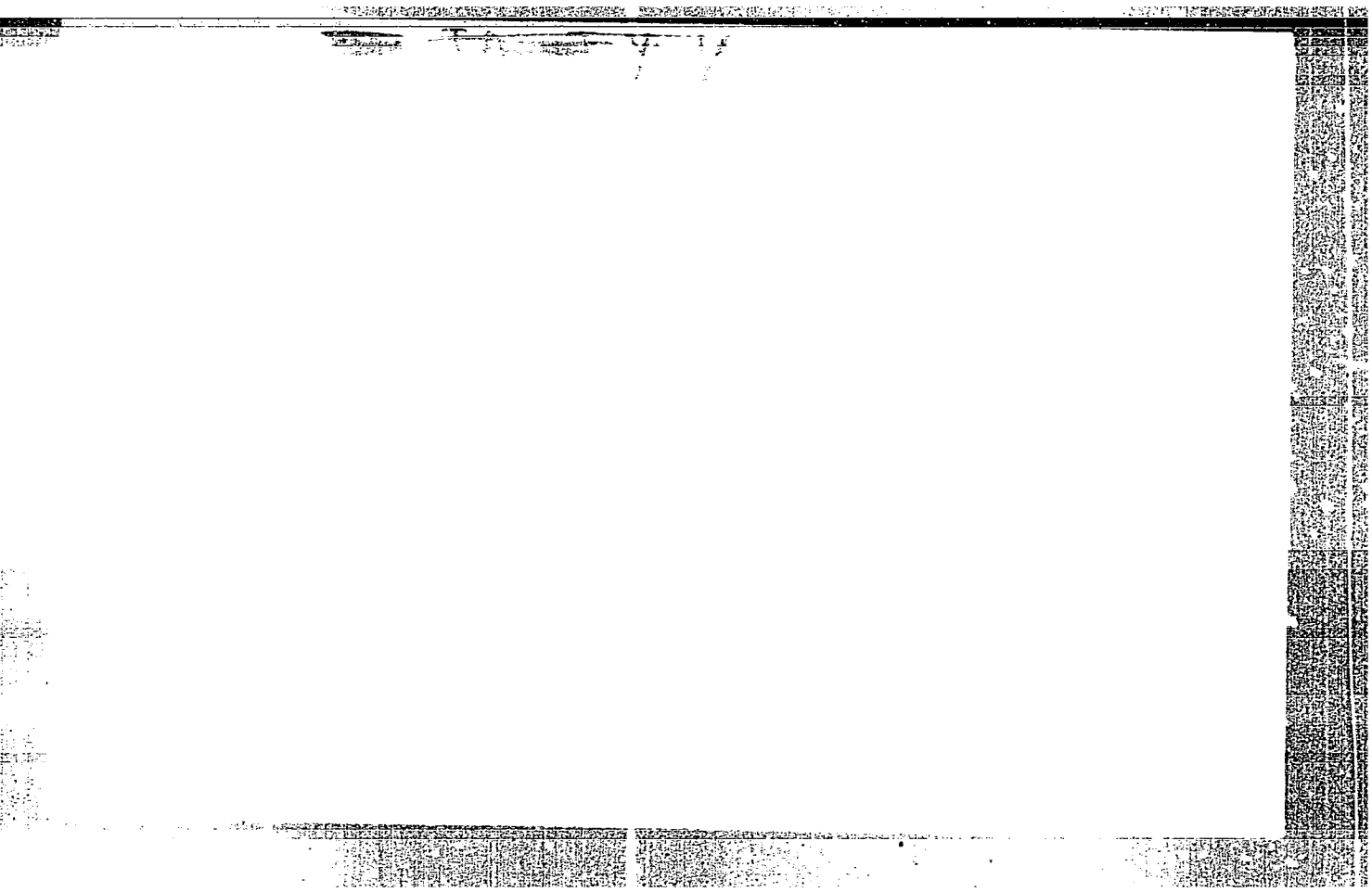
FEL'DMAN, Ya. I.

Improving the establishment of norms is an important factor in the increase of labor productivity. Kozh. obuv. prom. 5 no. 12: 11-12. D '63. (MIRA 17:5)

FEL'DMAN, Ya. I. Cand. Geograph Sci.

Dissertation: "Investigations of the Dependence of Local Weather Conditions on Most Essential Components of the Underlying Surface." Inst. of Geography, Acad Sci. USSR. 28 Feb 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Feb. 47.



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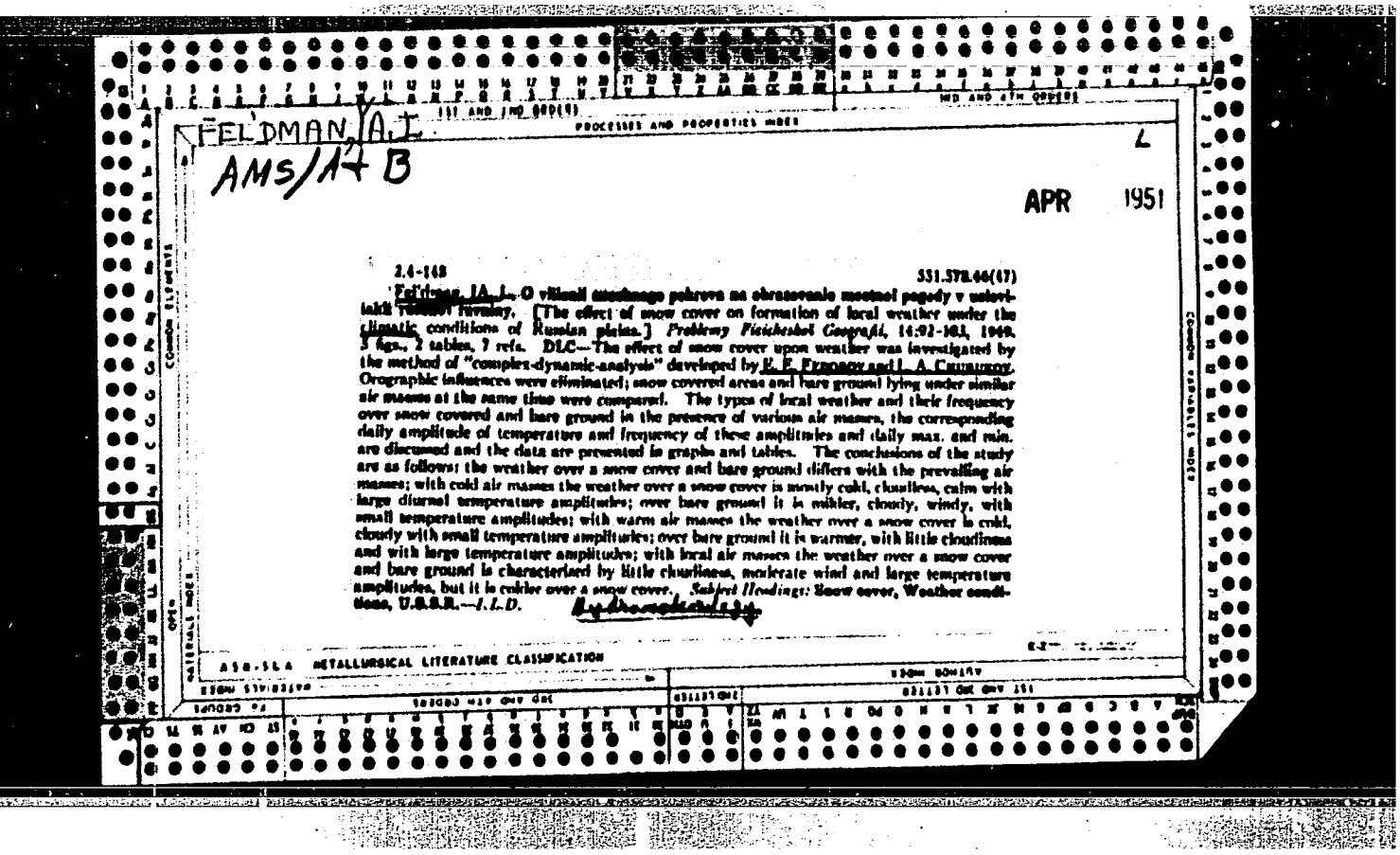

FEL'DMAN, A.I.
AMS/14 B

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APR 1951

2.4-148 551.578.46(47)

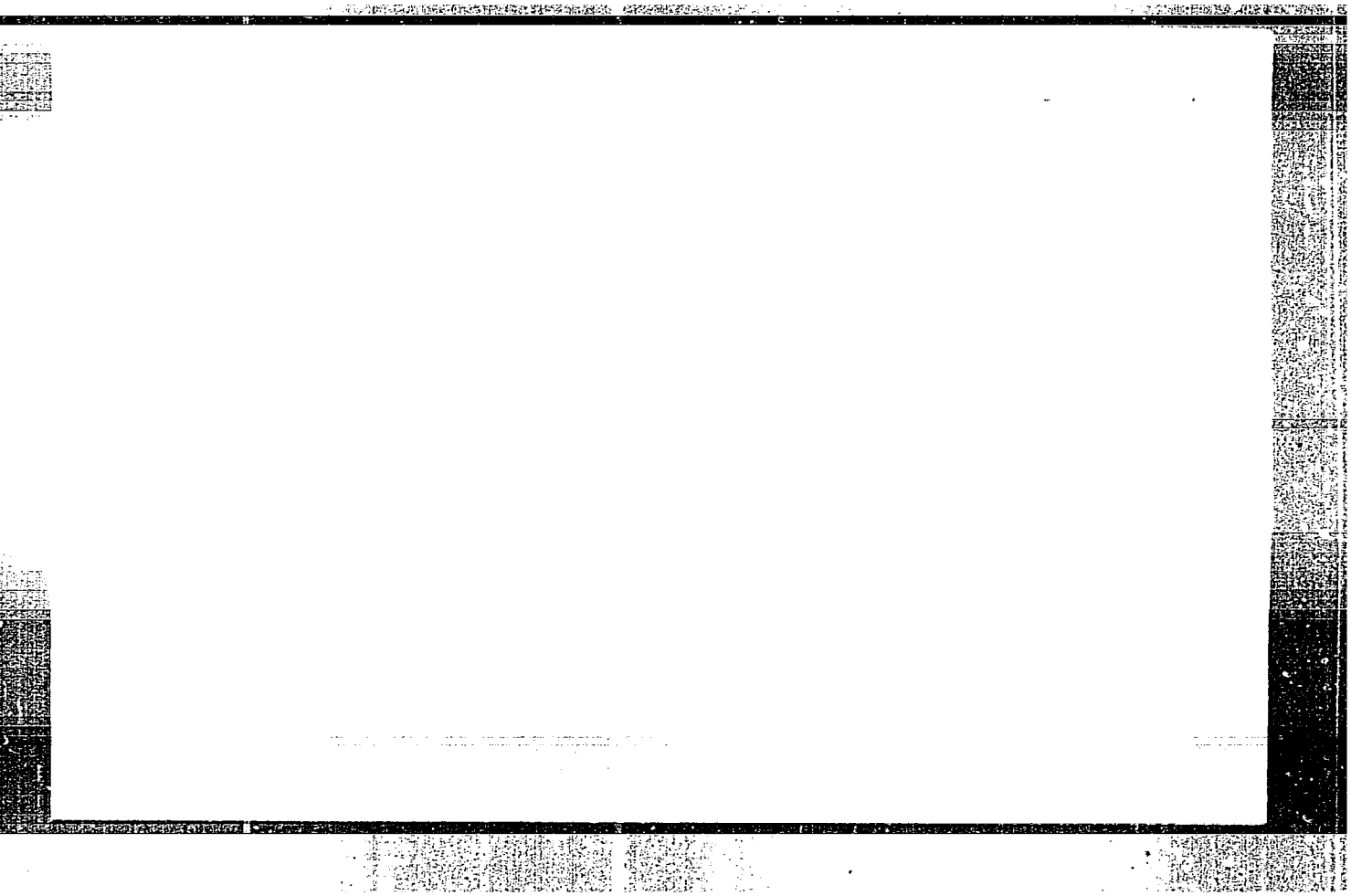
Fel'dman, A. I. O vliianii snezhnogo pokrova na obrazovanie mestnoi pogody v usloviiakh Russkoi ravniny. [The effect of snow cover on formation of local weather under the climatic conditions of Russian plains.] *Problemy Fizicheskoi Geografii*, 14:92-103, 1949. 5 figs., 2 tables, 7 refs. DLC—The effect of snow cover upon weather was investigated by the method of "complex-dynamic-analysis" developed by V. F. Pyrogov and I. A. Chubukov. Orographic influences were eliminated; snow covered areas and bare ground lying under similar air masses at the same time were compared. The types of local weather and their frequency over snow covered and bare ground in the presence of various air masses, the corresponding daily amplitude of temperature and frequency of these amplitudes and daily max. and min. are discussed and the data are presented in graphs and tables. The conclusions of the study are as follows: the weather over a snow cover and bare ground differs with the prevailing air masses; with cold air masses the weather over a snow cover is mostly cold, cloudless, calm with large diurnal temperature amplitudes; over bare ground it is milder, cloudy, windy, with small temperature amplitudes; with warm air masses the weather over a snow cover is cold, cloudy with small temperature amplitudes; over bare ground it is warmer, with little cloudiness and with large temperature amplitudes; with local air masses the weather over a snow cover and bare ground is characterized by little cloudiness, moderate wind and large temperature amplitudes, but it is colder over a snow cover. *Subject Headings:* Snow cover, Weather conditions, U.S.S.R.—*I.L.D.*

A58-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FEL'DMAN, YA. I.

5.6-270 551.588.7:06

Iogansen, V. E. and Fel'dman, Ya. I., Soveshchanie po klimatologicheskim i geofizicheskim issledovaniiam v Prikaspii. [Conference on climatological and geophysical investigations in the Caspian region.] *Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Izvestiia, Ser. Geograficheskaia*, No. 2 81-85, 1952. DLC—This is an account of the conference called by the Institute of Geography of the Academy of Sciences and the Complex Expedition on questions of forest belt afforestation. It was attended by representatives of organizations and institutions occupied with investigations and projects concerning reclamation in the Southeastern part of European U.S.S.R. It includes a list of papers read at the conference, the names of their authors and a summarization of their content. Papers were: 1) To what extent have we mastered the problem of dry winds (sukhovei) by G. N. Vitvitskii; 2) Results of investigations of aerosynoptic conditions of dry wind (sukhovei) formation by B. L. Dzerdzeevskii; 3) Investigations of the frequency of days with dry wind arid weather in Middle Asia and the Caspian depression by IA. I. Fel'dman; 4) Results of investigations of evaporability in the Caspian region by V. E. Iogansen; 5) Variations of temperature and humidity gradients at .2 and 1.5 meter height in various conditions of weather; 6) E. V. Inberskaia and M. E. Liakhov, Results of microclimatic observations in Volga valley; 7) O. A. Drozdov, Anticipated changes of the water economy and precipitation conditions in the south and southwest part of European U.S.S.R. after completion of amelioration measures; 8) A. M. Obukhov, A review of the work accomplished at the Geophysical Institute during 1948-1949. *Subject Headings*: 1. Climatic amelioration 2. Conferences 3. European U.S.S.R.—*A.M.P.*



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000412830

USSR/ Geography - Climate

Card 1/1 Pub. 45 - 4/18

Authors : Zinina, A. F., and Fel'dman, Ya. I.

Title : Subclimatic conditions in the regions of tea culture in the northern foothills of the Krasnodar region in the wintertime

Periodical : Izv. AN SSR. Ser. geog. 1, 41 - 45, Jan-Feb 1955

Abstract : A study is made of the subclimatic conditions in the Krasnodar region in the northern foothills of the Caucasus Mountains in the basins of the left tributaries of the Kuban River; namely, the Psekups, Pshish, Pshekha and White (Belaya). Complete data are compiled of the temperatures for the various slopes and for different levels of the ground in this region where tea is grown. Tables.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, Geographic Institute

Submitted : .....

FEL'DMAN, Ya.I.; SHVARNVA, Yu.N.

Climatic conditions in new reclaimed farm lands of northern Kazakhstan and the piedmont regions of the Altai Territory. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.geog. no.2:43-53 Mr-Ap '55.
(MLRA 8:6)

1. Osobaya kompleksnaya ekspeditsiya SOPS AN SSSR po zemlyam novogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo osvoyeniya Instituta geografii AN SSSR.
(Altai Territory--Meteorology) (Kazakhstan--Meteorology)

Fel'dman, Ya. I.

ZININA, A.V.; FEL'DMAN, Ya.I.

Microclimatic conditions in tea growing regions of the Kuban during the summer. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geog. no.5:40-43 S-O '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Institut geografii Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Kuban Valley--Tea)

FEL'DMAN, Ya.I.

Evgraf Evgrafovich Fedorov (on the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday). Izv.AN SSSR Ser.geog. no.1:151-153 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Fedorov, Evgraf Evgrafovich, 1880-)

14-57-7-14763

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 5, p 84 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Fel'dman, Ya. I.

TITLE: Snow Cover as a Factor in Local Weather Conditions (Rol' snezhnogo pokrova v obrazovanii mestnoy pogody)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Sneg i talyye vody. Ikh izucheniye i ispol'zovaniye, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1956, pp 177-183.

ABSTRACT: The climate of regions covered with snow is considerably different from the climate of adjacent snowless regions. From 1937 to 1939 and in 1941 during March and April meteorological stations on the Russian Plain made observations on the ways in which the snow cover affects the weather. They established that there are three types of weather above the snow cover and above snow-free surfaces, depending upon the thermodynamic conditions of the air masses. 1) When the air mass above a snow cover is cold, the weather is cold, practically

Card 1/2

Snow Cover as a Factor in Local Weather Conditions (Cont.)

cloudless, and shows a daily temperature range of 10° to 20°, while cloudy, mild, windy weather with a daily temperature range of less than 10° prevails above snow-free surfaces. Differences between daily temperature maxima on each side of the snow cover are slight, but nightly variations of minima are considerable. 2) When the air mass above a snow cover is warm, the weather is cold, cloudy, and shows a daily temperature range of less than 10°, while relatively mild and almost cloudless weather with a daily temperature range greater than 10° prevails above a snow-free area. Differences in daily temperature maxima on each side of the snow cover are large, but the nightly minima vary slightly. 3) When an air mass forms locally over a snow covered area, cold, almost cloudless weather is observed, but when the surface is free of snow, the weather is mild and almost cloudless. Differences between diurnal maxima and nocturnal minima of temperature are uniform.

Card 2/2

O. Ye.

FEL'DMAN, Ya.I.

Characteristics of the 1955 drought in regions of virgin and fallow lands of North Kazakhstan and the Altai Territory. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser. geog. no.2:45-53 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.
(Kazakhstan--Droughts) (Altai Territory--Droughts)

FEL'DMAN, Ya.I.

Evgraf Evgrafovich Fedorov (on his seventy-fifth birthday).
Meteor. i gidrol. no.3:60-61 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Fedorov, Evgraf Evgrafovich, 1881-)

DOSKACH, A.G.; FEL'DMAN, Ya.I.

Some features of the natural conditions of fallow and virgin lands in Kustanay Steppe. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.4:60-68 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.
(Kustanay Province--Physical geography)

DOLGOPOLOV, K.V.; PEL'T, N.N.; FEL'DMAN, Ya.I.

Survey of scientific reports at the coordination conference. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.5:29-37 S-O '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Natural resources)

FEL'DMAN, Ya.I., kandidat geograficheskikh nauk.

Influence of snow cover on weather and climate. Priroda 46 no.4:89-90 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Institut geografii Akademii nauk SSSR (Moskva).
(Snow)

FEL'DMAN, Ya. I.

3(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1781

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geografii.

Voprosy fizicheskoy geografii (Problems in Physical Geography) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 370 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,500 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: G.D. Rikhter, Doctor of Geographical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: D.N. Tugarinov; Tech. Ed.: N.D. Novichkova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for meteorologists, hydrologists, pedologists, geologists, and students of physical geography in general.

COVERAGE: These articles are dedicated to Academician A.A. Grigor'yev in commemoration of his seventy-fifth birthday anniversary. They treat problems in physical geography pertaining to the northern regions of the USSR and particularly those of Yakutia. The majority of the articles are devoted

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to questions of latitudinal and vertical zonation and contain much factual material on the relationship between the various geographic components. Practical conclusions and meteorological principles are cited. Each article is accompanied by maps, photographs and numerous bibliographic references.

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Baybakova, Ye. M., B.L. Dzerdzeyevskiy, Ya. I. Fel'dman, L.A. Chubukov, Yu. N. Shvareva. Climatic Structure of the Weather Patterns in the Plains of Asiatic USSR and Its Relationship to General Atmospheric Circulation 7

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Gerasimov, I.P. Natural Subtropical (Mediterranean) Regions of the USSR and Their Far Eastern Counterparts 103

Fridland, V.M. The Relationship Between the Vertical Zoning Structure of Soils in Mountainous Areas and Climatic Conditions Exemplified by the Bol'shoy Kavkaz 113

Mil'kov, F.N. Biogeomorphological Characteristics of the Central Russian Plateau 130

Kazakova, N.M., V.V. Nikol'skaya, D.A. Timofeyev, and V.P. Chichagov. Trial Analysis of the Qualitative and Quantitative Indices in the Physicogeographical Zoning of Priargun'ye (Argun River Basin) 144

Korzhuyev, S.S. Attempt to Divide the Territory of Yakutiya Into Large Natural Units 183

Karavayev, M.N. Geobotanical Zoning of the Eastern Part of the Central Yakutskaya Plains 228

Rikhter, G.D. The Origin and Evolution of "Oases" in Antarctica 258

Tikhomirov, B.A. Problems in the Dynamics of Surface Shaping in the Arctic in Connection With the Origin of "Baydzharakhov" Mounds 285

Kunitsyn, L.F. Perennial Frosts and Related Landforms in the Northwestern Part of the West Siberian Plains 313

Grekov, V.I., and N.G. Fradkin. The Yakut Expedition of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR 1925-1930 and Its Studies in Physical Geography 338

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

MM/rj
6-11-59

AUTHOR: Fel'dman, Ya.I. SOV/10-59-1-10/32

TITLE: The Importance of Plain Relief and Coastal Lowlands in the Formation of Local Weather (Rol' ravninnogo rel'yefa i pribrezhnykh nizmennostey v obrazovanii mestnoy pogody)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya geograficheskaya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 82-85 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author examines the interdependance between the recurrence of rainy weather on summer days and the presence of-even slight-elevations on the land surface, advanced by Ye.Ye. Fedorov, on the bais of five-year observations by eight meteorological stations located in Central and in the South-Ukrainian regions. The rugged character of a plain contributes to the recurrence of rainy weather, and constitutes the decisive factor in forming cloudiness of a convective type. However, it is only the contrast in the degree of ruggedness of terrain of large areas that is decisive in the formation of rainy weather.

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SOV/10-59-1-10/32

The Importance of Plain Relief and Coastal Lowlands in the Formation of Local Weather

The coastal regions of the South-Western Ukraine have by day, a rate of recurrence of precipitations and overcasts less than that of areas located farther away from the Black Sea. However, when it does rain, the intensity of precipitation is higher than in the inland areas. There is 1 table and 9 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geografii AN SSSR (Institute of Geography of AS USSR)

Card 2/2

30(1) SOV/26-59-5-23/47

AUTHOR: Fel'dman, Ya.I., Candidate of Geographical Sciences

TITLE: Forests and Climate

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1959, Nr 5, pp 93 - 95 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author stresses the importance of studying the influence of forests upon weather conditions and atmospheric precipitation. He describes the research carried out in the forest zone of the USSR and refers to the works of A.I. Voyeykov "Influence of Man upon Nature" and P.I. Koloskov. There are 10 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geografii Akademii nauk SSSR/Moskva (Geographical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR/Moscow)

Card 1/1

FEL'DMAN, Ya. I.

"The influence of snow cover and forest density on formation of local weather"

report to be submitted for the Intl. Geographical Union, 10th General Assembly and 19th Intl. Geographical Congress, Stockholm,Sweden, 6-13 August 1960.

GRANOVSKIY, Grigoriy Moiseyevich; FEL'DMAN, Yakov Iosifovich; CHURILOVICH, L.M., red.; EVENSON, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Accounting in ferrous metals plants] Bukhgalterskii uchet na zavodakh chernoi metallurgii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1960. 111 p. (MIRA 13:12)

(Steel industry--Accounting)

BERKOVICH, Mikhail Pavlovich; FEL'DMAN, Ya.I., red.; CHETYRKIN, M.I., red.; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Accounting and computation in enterprises for the procurement and processing of secondary metals] Bukhgalterskii uchet i kal'kulirovanie na predpriiatiiakh po zagotovke i pererabotke vtorichnykh metallov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1960. 250 p.
(MIRA 14:3)

(Scrap metal industry--Accounting)

FELDMAN, Ya. I.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5729

Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya.

Voprosy prikladnoy klimatologii; sbornik statey (Problems in Applied Climatology; Collection of Articles) Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1960. 159 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,050 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya im. A. I. Voyeykova.

Ed. (Title page): F. F. Davitay, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences; Ed.: L. P. Zhdanova; Tech. Ed.: N. V. Volkov.

PURPOSE : This publication is intended for applied climatologists and planners in climate-dependent industries.

COVERAGE: This collection of 18 articles contains reports originally presented at the Conference on Applied Climatology in Leningrad in October 1958. The purpose of the conference was to summarize the results of research done in the field of applied

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Problems in Applied Climatology (Cont.) SOV/5729

climatology and to point the way for further investigations. Individual articles deal with general problems in applied climatology and special problems in engineering and industrial climatology, medical and health resort climatology, climatic energy resources, and marine climatology. No personalities are mentioned. References follow individual articles.

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GENERAL PROBLEMS

Drozdov, O. A. [Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya im. A. I. Voyeykova -- Main Geophysical Observatory imeni A. I. Voyeykova]. Spatial and Temporal Climatic Characteristics Required to Serve the Needs of the National Economy 5

Sapozhnikova, S. A. [Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii -- Scientific Research Institute of Aeroclimatology] On

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Problems in Applied Climatology (Cont.) SOV/5729

Milevskiy, V. Yu. [Leningradskiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut -- Leningrad Hydrometeorological Institute]. Effective Temperatures in European USSR 110

Yarkovskaya, Yu. V. and K. A. Rappoport [Institut obshchey i kommunal'noy gigieny im. Sysina AN AMN SSSR -- Institute of General and Municipal Hygiene imeni Sysin AS Academy of Medical Sciences USSR], and L. A. Chubukov, and Ya. I. Fel'dman [Institute of Geography AS USSR]. Climatic Physiological Basis for Regionalizing the USSR for Purposes of Clothing Hygiene 120

PROBLEMS OF CLIMATIC ENERGY RESOURCES

Zarnitskevskiy, B. V. [Energeticheskiy institut AN SSSR - Power Engineering Institute AS USSR]. Consideration of Some Characteristics of Radiation Climate Affecting the Operation of Solar Power Plants 138

Akimovich, N. N. [Odesskiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut - Odessa Hydrometeorological Institute]. Wind Resources of the

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AUTHOR: Fatkullin, M. N.; Fel'dshteyn, Ya. I.

ORG: Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, the Ionosphere and Radio Wave Propagation (Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln AN SSSR)

TITLE: Quiet solar-diurnal variations of the geomagnetic field in the IGY period. II. Noncyclic variations on magnetically quiet days. Seasonal changes of field values in the nighttime hours

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 4, 1965, 735-739

TOPIC TAGS: diurnal variation, geomagnetic field

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of noncyclic (N_c) variations of the elements of the geomagnetic field on magnetically quiet days for three seasons of the IGY. Also discussed is the variability of near-midnight levels of the magnetic field components. Data were used for middle- and low-latitude magnetic observatories. The noncyclic variations were determined for the three elements D, H, Z for winter, summer and the equinox. In the D and Z components N_c are small and there are no systematic changes of these elements giving any particular pattern on a planetary scale. These components therefore are not discussed. The planetary distribution of N_c in the H component in winter is shown in a map (Fig. 1). The N_c field has maximum values near the equator, decreasing northward and southward from the equator. The direction of the vectors is approximately perpendicular to the geomagnetic parallels. In the first approximation it is shown that N_c on magnetically quiet days reveals an axial symmetry. The axial symmetry in the distribution of N_c is disrupted by small values

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N_C in the Pacific Ocean. Fig. 2 is a map confirming this finding. Axial symmetry, however, is the most distinguishing characteristic of N_C.
Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 04, 08 / SUBM DATE: 05Aug64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 CC

L 33319-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AP6011700 SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/002/0312/0321

AUTHOR: Fel'dshteyn, Ya. I.; Shevnina, N. F.; Lukina, L. V.

ORG: Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, The Ionosphere, and Radio-Wave Propagation, AN SSSR (Institut zemnogo magnetisma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln AN SSSR)

TITLE: Polar auroras during magnetically disturbed and magnetically quiet periods

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 2, 1966, 312-321

TOPIC TAGS: aurora, magnetic field, magnetic field interference

ABSTRACT: The distribution of the frequency of the appearance of auroras at the zenith in relation to latitude for magnetically quiet and magnetically disturbed periods is derived on the basis of observational evidence from a network of cameras covering the entire sky during the years 1957 — 1959 and 1963 — 1965. The position of the zone of polar auroras on the night and day sides of the earth during magnetically quiet and magnetically disturbed periods is obtained and the presence of a noticeable asymmetry for both periods is shown. The cyclic changes in the frequency of the appearance of auroras during the night hours are discussed. The latitudinal distribution of the mean diurnal values of the frequency of appearance of polar auroras is derived. It is shown that the ratio between ΔT_{hor} at the stations Tromso, Norway, and Tikhaya, and also the distribution of magnetic activity at Canadian stations,

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agrees well with the constant of an oval current field situated in higher latitudes during the day and lower latitudes at night. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 04 / SUBM DATE: 26Apr65 / ORIG REF: 014 / OTH REF: 028

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L 13115-63 BDS/EWT(d)/FCC(w) AFFTC IJP(C)
S/043/63/007/002/002/C08

AUTHOR: Fel'dman, Ya. S. 52

TITLE: Concerning extremum regions associated with schlicht functions 16

PERIODICAL: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik, no. 7. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki i astronomii, no. 2, 67-84, 1963

TEXT: Using the following nomenclature,

S is a class of functions

$w = f(z) = z + a_2 z^2 + \ldots$, which are regular and schlicht in circle $|z|<1$,

$\mathcal{E}_z$ is the set of images of fized point z from circle $|z|<1$ with representations by all functions $f(z) \in S$,

L_z is the limit of set $\mathcal{E}_z$,

l is a closed Jordan curve within circle $|z|<1$

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Concerning extremum regions ....

d is a region in the plane of z, bounded by curve ℓ,

D is the set of images of region d,

$\tilde{D}$ is the largest region covered by an image of region d with representation by any function $f(z) \in S$,

C is a certain region, in general 2-connected, which is filled by the regions of $\mathfrak{E}_z$, and

K_1 is the external boundary, and K_2 the internal boundary, of C,

the author develops his basic theorem:

If region C is 2-connected, then region D is the internality of curve K_1, and region $\tilde{D}$ is the internality of curve K_2.

In addition, the author derives equations for K_1 and K_2, finds the boundaries of D and $\tilde{D}$, studies partial cases and examples, examines extermum regions associated with star-shaped functions, and demonstrates numerous subsidiary theorems.

Card 2/2

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Fel'dman, Ya. S. Some estimates for p-valent functions. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 92, 239–242 (1953). (Russian)

Let $f(z)=z^p+\sum_{n=p+1}^{\infty}c_nz^n$ be p-valent in $|z|<1$ and suppose that $m_0(r)\geqq\sum_{n=p}^{\infty}|c_n|^2r^n$, where $m_0'(r)$ is nondecreasing. It is proved that if $0<\lambda<2$ and $0<r<1$, then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^{2\pi}|f(re^{i\theta})|^\lambda d\theta\leqq\lambda p^{1-\frac{1}{2}\lambda}\int_0^r m_0'(r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}\lambda}r^{\lambda-1}dr.$$

This result is combined with known bounds for $|f(z)|$ [Hayman, Tech. Rep. no. 11, Navy Contract N6-ori-106 Task Order 5, Stanford Univ., Calif., 1950; these Rev. 12, 401] to obtain bounds for $|c_n|$ when $f(z)$ is p-valent and k-wise symmetric. In particular, when $k=1$, $|c_n|\leqq\frac{1}{2}en^{2p-1}$.

A. W. Goodman (Lexington, Ky.).

Mathematical Reviews
May 1954
Analysis

10-4-54
LL

Leningrad State U. im. Zhdanov

FEL'DMAN, Ya.S.

Nomographic study group in an institution of higher technical education. Nom. sbor. no.1:19-23 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Rukovoditel' nomograficheskogo krushka v Leningradskom instituta tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki, Leningrad.
(Mathematics—Study and teaching) (Nomography (Mathematics))

FEL'DMAN, YA. S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6352

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Vychislitel'nyy tsentr

Nomograficheskiy sbornik (Collected Papers on Nomography, no. 1.) Moscow, 1962. 248 p. 1800 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: G. S. Khovanskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; I. A. Orlova; Tech. Ed.: A. I. Korkina.

PURPOSE: This collection of papers is intended for those engaged in research on and design of nomographs.

COVERAGE: This collection contains 27 papers concerning various aspects of the theory, construction, and use of nomograms for the solution of algebraic, functional, transcendental, and differential equations. No personalities are mentioned. There are 122 references: 102 Soviet (1 of which is a translation from the English), 8 German, 5 French, 2 English, 2 Spanish, 2 Rumanian, and 1 Czech.

Card ~~1/10~~ 1/2

Collected Papers on Nomography SOV/6352

III. Fel'dman, Ya. S. (Director of the Nomographic Circle at the Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics). The Nomographic Circle of Students in a Higher Technical School 19

IV. Filippov, M. V., Riga. Experience in Using Nomograms in Experimental Investigations 24

V. Ul'masov, N., Moscow. Alignment Charts for the Solution of a Transcendental Equation With Three Parameters 39

VI. Borisov, S. N., Moscow. Constructing Nomograms for a Particular Problem 45

VII. Lapteva, D. G., Moscow. Construction of an Approximate Nomogram by Substituting the Sum of Functions for Their Product 51

VIII. Lapteva, D. G. Construction of a Nomogram with Combined Scales 57

IX. Fel'dman, Ya. S. Graphic Solution of Some Problems of Schlicht Conformal Mapping 60

2/2

S/081/62/000/003/051/090
B156/B101

AUTHORS: Shur, A. M., Khariton, Kh. Sh., Fel'dman, Ya. S.

TITLE: Formation of gypsum polymers. I. Production of gypsum polymers by direct introduction of a monomer

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 3, 1962, 385-386, abstract 3K310 (Izv. Mold. fil. AN SSSR, no. 12 (78), 1960, 85-92)

TEXT: It has been found that introducing small amounts (up to 15%) of polymers soluble in water into water/gypsum mixtures greatly improves the strengths of products. The possibility of producing gypsum polymers based on Moldavian gypsum and furfuryl alcohol, with the monomer and catalyst introduced directly into the composition, was studied, also the mechanism for reaction between the gypsum and the monomer in the mixture. Specimens in the form of small cubes, their sides 4 cm, also regular octahedrons, were prepared. It was found that Moldavian gypsums containing large amounts (up to 7%) of carbonates cannot, when large amounts of acid catalyst are introduced, fully satisfy the requirements, regarding strength

Card 1/2

Formation of gypsum polymers. I. ... S/081/62/000/003/051/090
B156/B101

particulars, for the production of gypsum polymers by the direct introduction of monomer and catalyst into the mixture. Preliminary experiments showed, however, that it is still possible to use them when producing gypsum polymers in mixtures containing prepared resins in aqueous emulsion form. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

BLAZHNOVA, Ye.M.; KADNIKOV, I.K.; TUZOV, A.P.; FEL'DMAN, Ya.S.; TSVETKOVA, T.D.

[Problems and exercises in ordinary differential equations; a textbook] Zadachi i uprazhneniia po obyknovennym differentsial'nym uravneniiam; uchebnoe posobie. Leningrad, Leningr. in-t tochnoi mekhaniki i optiki, 1963. 45 p. (MIRA 18:5)

BODYU, V.I.; FEL'DMAN, Ya.S.

Pulsed polarographic analysis for determining furfurole in sewage waters. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 16 no.7:11-12 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut khimii AN Moldavskoy SSR.

FEL'DMAN, Ya.S.; KHARITON, Kh.Sh.; SHUR, A.M.

Formation of gypsum polymers. Izv. AN Mold. SSR no.10:75-80 '62.
(MIRA 17:12)

FEL'DMAN, Ye.

Trade mark "Yegor'yevsk Aviation-Engineering School." Grazhd. av. 21 no.9:25 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Yegor'yevskogo aviatekhnicheskogo uchilishcha.

YEDIGARYAN, A.G.; KYAZUMOVA, S.A.; FEL'DMAN, Ye.D.

Method of a formal description of a language (based on material for a mathematical text). NTI no.12:44-45 '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

L 63328-65 EWT(d)/T Pg-4/Ph-4 IJP(c) UR/2582/65/000/014/0221/0244

ACCESSION NR: AP5017613

AUTHOR: Barmadzhyan, R. A. (Yerevan); Belatskiy, M. I. (Yerevan); Grigoryan, V.M. (Yerevan); Gyul'misaryan, S. A. (Yerevan); Karapetyan, T. V. (Yerevan); Maksudyan, L. S. (Yerevan); Pogosova, S. S. (Yerevan); Ter-Mikaelyan, T. M. (Yerevan); Yel'dman, Ya. D. (Yerevan)

TITLE: An algorithm for Armenian-Russian machine translation. I (General description)

SOURCE: Problemy kibernetiki, no. 14, 1965, 221-244

TOPIC TAGS: translation algorithm, machine translation, syntactic analysis, syntactic synthesis, idiom identification

ABSTRACT: The algorithm for Armenian-Russian machine translation whose general description is presented in this article is based on the principle of independent analysis and synthesis. This means that during the first stage of the operation the machine carries out the grammatical and meaning analysis of the Armenian text while during the second it synthesizes the corresponding Russian text on the basis of the information gathered during the analysis. The authors outline the structure of the dictionary and the method of morphological synthesis of the Russian sen-

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L 63328-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017613

5

tence and describe the labels used by the algorithm during the syntactic analysis and label synthesis. They also describe procedures for arriving at the correct meaning of multiple meaning words and for the identification of idioms. The article concludes with four examples of translation of mathematical texts. "The authors thank V. V. Ivanov, O. S. Kulagina, I. A. Mel'chuk, T. N. Moloshnaya and V. A. Uspenskiy for their help, fruitful ideas and valuable advice." Orig. art. has: 13 formulas and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 23Jan64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 63324-65 EWT/EED-2/EWT(d)/T/EWP(1) Pg-4/Pk-4/Pq-4 IJP(c) CO/BB
ACCESSION NR: AP5017615 UR/2502/65/000/014/0267/0287

AUTHOR: Grigoryan, V. M. (Yerevan); Gyul'misaryan, S. A. (Yerevan); Dzhanpoladyan, T. K. (Yerevan); Yedigaryan, A. P. (Yerevan); Mailyan, A. N. (Yerevan); Mkhitaryan, S. G. (Yerevan); Papyan, H. K. (Yerevan); Pogosova, S. S. (Yerevan); Fel'dman, Ye. D. (Yerevan)

TITLE: An algorithm for Armenian-Russian machine translation. III (Grammatical rules and the order of their application)

SOURCE: Problemy kibernetiki, no. 14, 1965, 267-287

TOPIC TAGS: translation algorithm, machine translation, syntactic analysis, syntactic synthesis

ABSTRACT: This is the third part of a comprehensive description of an algorithm for Armenian-Russian machine translation (for the first two parts see Problemy kibernetiki, no. 14, 1965, 221-244 and 245-266). The translation process follows four separate steps: morphological analysis, syntactic analysis, syntactic synthesis, and morphological synthesis. In this part, the authors present a complete description of all the grammatical rules used for the establishment of the syntactic analysis and the syntactic synthesis, and discuss the order in which

Card 1/2

L 63324-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017615

these rules must be applied. "The authors thank M. I. Beletskiy, R. A. Rasmadshyan, E. P. Gabriyelyan, T. V. Karayetsyan, and particularly T. M. Ter-Mikaelyan for their substantial help during the work." Orig. art. has: 4 formulas and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 23Mar64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2 KC

BAZMADZHYAN, R.A. (Yerevan); BELETSKIY, M.I. (Yerevan); GRIGORYAN, V.M. (Yerevan); GYUL'MISARYAN, S.A. (Yerevan); KARAUSTAYAN, T.V. (Yerevan); MAKSUDYAN, L.S. (Yerevan); POGOSOVA, S.S. (Yerevan); TER-MIKAELYAN, T.M. (Yerevan); FEL'DMAN, Ye.D. (Yerevan)

Algorithm for Armenian-to-Russian machine translating. Part 1: General description. Probl. kib. no.14:219-244 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted Jan. 23, 1964.

GRIGORYAN, V.M. (Yerevan); GYUL'MISARYAN, S.A. (Yerevan); DZHANPOLADYAN, T.K. (Yerevan); YEDIGARYAN, A.P. (Yerevan); MAILYAN, A.N. (Yerevan); MKHITARYAN, S.G. (Yerevan); PAPYAN, B.K. (Yerevan); POGOSOVA, S.S. (Yerevan); FEL'DMAN, Ye.D. (Yerevan)

Algorithm for Armenian-to-Russian machine translating. Part 3: Grammatical rules and their application. Probl. kib. no.14: 267-287 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted March 23, 1964.

FEL'DMAN, Ye.G.; ZHUYBORODA, N.I.

Two-piston temperature regulation in refrigerators. Khol.tekh. 40 no.1: 50 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Temperature regulators) (Refrigerators)

25(6)
AUTHOR: Fel'dman, Ye. I., Engineer

SOV/67-59-4-8/19

TITLE: On the Project of Technical Specifications for Crypton

PERIODICAL: Kislorod, 1959, Nr 4, pp 37-38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author offers a discussion on the project published by Ye. V. Vagin and S. S. Petukhov in Kislorod 1958, Nr 4, concerning technical specifications for crypton, and suggests the following alterations thereto: The composition of technical crypton should contain at least 97.5 vol% of a crypton-xenon mixture, with the xenon content not below 5 vol%. Maximum admissible contents should be for oxygen 0.5 vol%, for nitrogen 2.0 vol%, for hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide 0.02 vol %. The gas composition should be specified by the producer on a label attached to the container. It must be possible to change the gas composition following an agreement between producer and consumer. Gas filled out should be weighed with ± 10 g precision weights.

Card 1/1

FEL'DMAN, Ye. L.

Determining groove widths of herringbone gears. Stan. i instr. 30 no.1:31 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)
(Gear cutting)

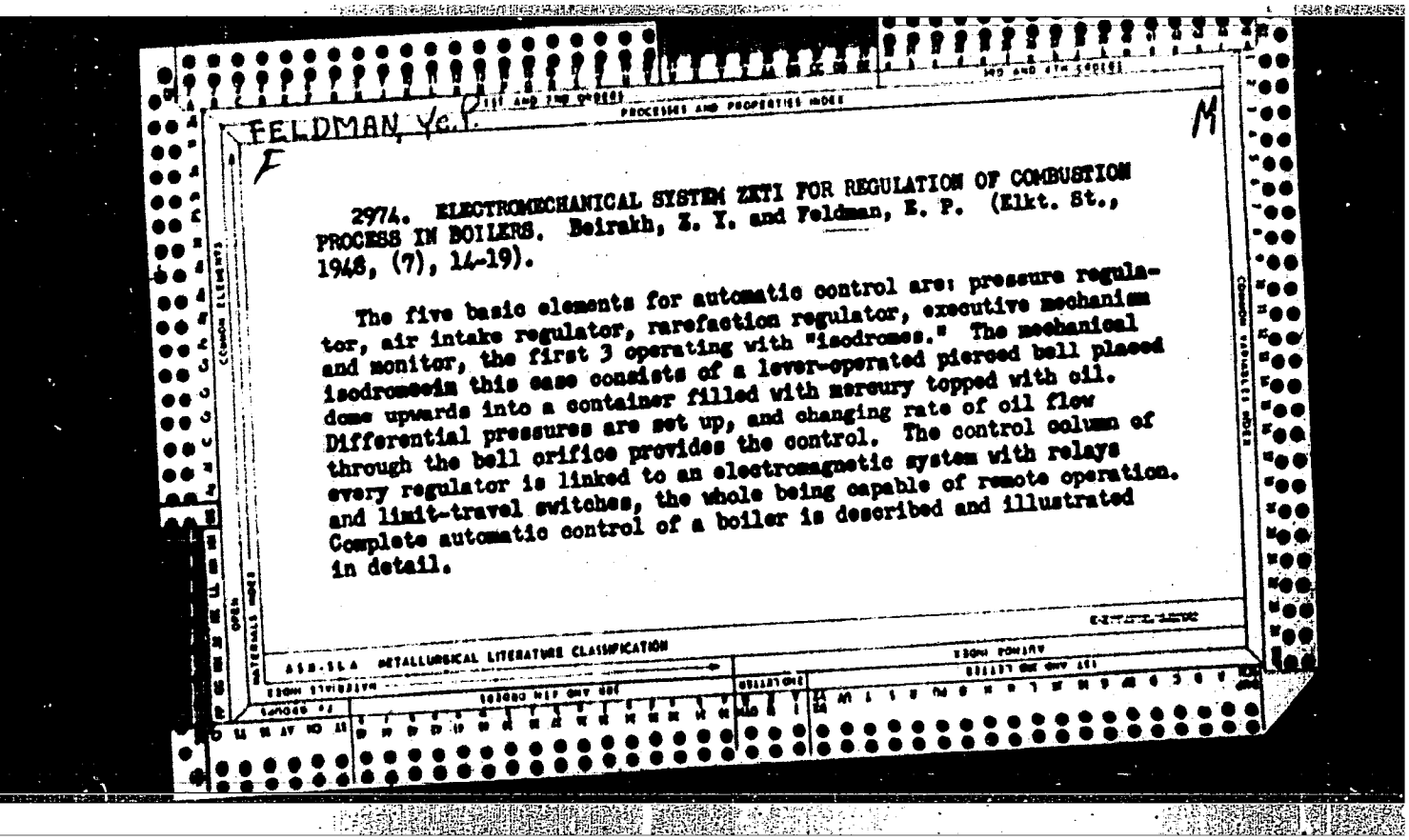
FEL'DMAN, Ye.L., insh.

Mechanized conveying of molds by means of suspended conveyer.
Mashinostroitel' no.2:19 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Molding (Founding))

FEL'DMAN, Ye.N.

"Gigant" factory is the largest enterprise of the match industry.
Der. prom. 6 no.11:28-29 N '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Spichechnaya fabrika "Gigant."
(Kaluga--Matches)



FELDMAN, Ye. P.

F

M

2974. ELECTROMECHANICAL SYSTEM ZKTI FOR REGULATION OF COMBUSTION PROCESS IN BOILERS. Beirakh, Z. Y. and Feldman, E. P. (Elkt. St., 1948, (7), 14-19).

The five basic elements for automatic control are: pressure regulator, air intake regulator, rarefaction regulator, executive mechanism and monitor, the first 3 operating with "isodromes." The mechanical isodrome in this case consists of a lever-operated pierced bell placed dome upwards into a container filled with mercury topped with oil. Differential pressures are set up, and changing rate of oil flow through the bell orifice provides the control. The control column of every regulator is linked to an electromagnetic system with relays and limit-travel switches, the whole being capable of remote operation. Complete automatic control of a boiler is described and illustrated in detail.

FEL'DMAN, YE. P.

PA 30/49778

USSR/Engineering Oct 48
Boilers
Furnaces

"Automatic Control of Boiler Units," Z. Ya. Beyrakh, Cand Tech Sci, Ye. P. Fel'dman, Engr, 11 pp

"Vest Mashinostroy" No 10 pp. 28-30

Describes automatic appliances produced in USSR for controlling (1) furnace combustion, (2) water level in steam drum, and (3) superheat.

30/49778

FEL'DMAN, Ye. P., (Engr)

Dissertation: "The Dynamics of Regulation of Water in Steam Boilers With Natural Circulation." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst imeni V. M. Molotov, 18 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 9 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

DOBKIN, Vadim Mikhaylovich; DULEYEV, Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich; FEL'DMAN, Yefim Petrovich; MARKOV, B.A., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn.red.

[Automatic regulation of heat processes at electric power stations] Avtomaticheskoe regulirovanie teplovykh protsessov na elektrostantsiiakh. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1959. 399 p. (MIRA 13:5)

(Automatic control) (Boilers)

SOV/96-59-7-2/26

AUTHORS: Davydov, N.I. and Fel'dman, Ye.P., Candidates of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Automatic Control of Once-through Boilers (Avtomaticheskoye regulirovaniye pryamotochnykh kotlov)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 7, pp 5-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problems of automatic control in once-through and drum-type boilers are compared. Although the two have much in common, the former present the most difficult problem. Such variables as rate of steam flow, pressure and temperature serve as control signals: in once-through boilers these variables are influenced by more factors, such as rates of delivery of feed water and fuel and injection water, than they are in drum-type boilers. Moreover, once-through boilers have less

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The Automatic Control of Once-through Boilers

favourable dynamic characteristics than the drum type because they have much less thermal inertia. In recent years automatic control has, however, been successfully applied to Soviet once-through boilers operating under the most severe conditions. The main features of automatic regulators for once-through boilers are then considered. The automatic control system includes regulators of feed, fuel, air, draught and water injection. In addition, a number of boilers operating in parallel have a single main regulator which maintains the steam pressure in the main steam pipe. The principal regulators are those of feed-water and fuel, and at present they follow two main types of schematic circuit. In the first variant the fuel regulator serves to maintain the boiler load while the feed-water controller aligns the thermal load and the feed-water consumption. In the second variant the functions are reversed: the feed-water controller maintains the load on the boiler whilst the fuel regulator aligns the fuel consumption to the feed-water consumption. The operating signal to the load regulator (which is the fuel regulator

The Automatic Control of Once-through Boilers

in the first variant and the feed-water controller in the second) is the output voltage of the main regulator type EKP 3/6, which depends on the pressure in the main steam line. (The initials EKP stand for Electronic Correcting Instrument). A schematic diagram of the first system of control is given in Figure 1a and of the second in Figure 1b. In general, the Moscow Division of the Central Boiler-Turbine Institute prefers the first variant whilst the All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute prefers the second. The reasons for these choices are briefly explained. The air controller is intended to ensure economic combustion by relating the air flow to the boiler load; typical schematic circuits used for this purpose are illustrated in Figure 2. The draught regulator, of which a schematic diagram is given in Figure 3, serves to maintain a constant draught

The Automatic Control of Once-through Boilers

in the upper part of the furnace chamber. The intermediate injection regulators maintain the steam temperature or wetness in the transitional zone. In once-through boilers it is essential that salts are deposited in a special low-temperature part of the boiler. Fulfilment of this condition depends on operation of the injection controller. The steam wetness is measured by a device that is illustrated schematically in Figure 4 and described. Schematic diagrams are of three varieties of injection regulator and are given in Figure 5. The signal applied to this regulator may derive from the steam wetness at the start of the transitional zone, or the steam temperature beyond the first bundle of it. A schematic diagram of the second injection regulator for a once-through boiler with a steam washing and separating device is shown in Figure 6 and in this case the main signal depends on the level in the measuring vessel of the separator. The injection regulator at the inlet fulfills the very important function of stabilising the steam temperature beyond the boiler. A schematic diagram of the operation of this

The Automatic Control of Once-through Boilers

controller is Figure 7. Examples are then given of actual control systems. A schematic diagram of one recommended by the All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute is given in Figure 8, and relates to a once-through boiler type 67-SP230/100 with steam washing and separating device. At present this circuit has been installed in two power stations of the Moscow Power System, in one case on three boilers operating in parallel and in the other on eight of nine boilers operating in parallel. The operating principles of this system are described. Tests to verify its response to operational disturbances were made with two boilers operating in parallel. Some typical test results are plotted in Figure 9 and are briefly described. Figure 10 shows the schematic circuit recommended by the Moscow Division of the Central Boiler-Turbine

. The Automatic Control of Once-through Boilers

Institute for controlling a onee-through boiler type 67-SP with steam washing and separating device. The circuit has been applied to two boilers type 67-2SP operating in parallel at a station in the Kharkov Power System, and was also submitted to special tests with two boilers operating in parallel but only one controlled. Typical curves of test results are given in Figures 11 and 12 and the results are briefly described. It is concluded from the data in the article that existing control systems for once-through boilers ensure that the main parameters are satisfactorily maintained even when the boilers are operating under severe conditions.

There are 12 figures and one literature reference (Soviet)

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut-MOTsKTI (All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute-MOTsKTI)

KUDIN, Boris Dmitriyevich; FEL'DMAN, Ya.S., otvetstvennyy redaktor; ZAPREYEVA, K.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Automatic skip hoisting equipment; of no.10-bis mine of the Kuybyshev Trust] Avtomaticheskaia skipovaia pod"emnaia ustanovka; shakhty 10-bis tresta Kuibyshevugol'. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1956. 39 p. (MLRA 9:12)

(Mine hoisting)

SOV/112-58-1-549

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1958, Nr 1, p 81 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Fel'dman, Ye. S.

TITLE: Prospects of Automation of Cage Hoists
(Perspektivy avtomatizatsii klet'yevogo pod"yema)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Avtomatizatsiya v ugol'n. prom-sti, Moscow, Ugletekhizdat, 1956, pp 78-89

ABSTRACT: The need for automation of cage hoists is noted, particularly where rock or coal delivery is involved. Automation increases hoisting productivity, reliability, and facilitates the work of personnel. A few basic design principles are recommended for automatic hoists, specifically: remote control from both the operator's and shaft worker's stations; a single starting pulse automatic cycle; an emergency stop controlled from 3 points, etc. A speed of 0.1-0.2 m/sec is recommended for stopping the cage by brake cams, 0.2 m/sec for cage leveling, and 0.65 m/sec^2 acceleration for starting and slowing down the cage. Some considerations are presented about the automation scheme; some

Card 1/2

SOV/112-58-1-549

Prospects of Automation of Cage Hoists

electromechanical calculations and the travel regulator scheme are also submitted.

V.F.R.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Hoists--Control systems

Card 2/2

KOZIN, Yuriy Vladimirovich; MEL'KUMOV, Lev Georgiyevich; BOGOPOL'SKIY, Beko Khammovich; GRINSHPUN, Lev Veniaminovich; FEL'DMAN, Yelizar Samoylovich; ABRAMOV, V.I., red.izd-va; BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn.red.

[Automation of operations at the surface of coal mine shafts] Avtomatizatsiia protsessov na poverkhnosti ugol'nykh shakht. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1961. 254 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(Automation) (Coal mines and mining)

GINZBURG, V.B., inzh.; FEL'DMAN, Ye.S.

Over-all automation in hydraulic mines. Mekh. i avtom.proizv. 15 no.12:11-15 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Hydraulic mining) (Automation)

MEL'KUMOV, Lev Georgiyevich; BOGOPOL'SKIY, Beko Khaimovich; BERLOVSKIY, Vyacheslav Mikhaylovich; KOVALEV, Yuriy Sergeyevich; KOZIN, Yuriy Vladimirovich; NAYMAN, Artur Yefimovich; FEL'DMAN, Yelizar Samoylovich; SHUVAYEV, Anatoliy Andreyevich [deceased]; KORENDYAYEV, G.V., otv. red.; BELOV, V.S., red. izd-va; LOMILINA, L.N., tekhn. red.; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Automatic control of mine compressor stations] Avtomatizatsiia shakhtnykh kompressornykh stantsii. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1963. 151 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Automatic control) (Air compressors)

BERLOVSKIY, V.M.; BOGOPOL'SKIY, B.Kh.; FEL'DMAN, Ye.S.

Maximum speeds in starting and slowing multirope hoists. Gor. zhur. no.3:43-45 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy elektromekhanicheskiy zavod (for Berlovskiy). 2. Gosudarstvennyy proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut avtomatizatsii rabot v ugol'noy promyshlennosti (for Bogopol'skiy, Fel'dman).

SVIRIDENKO, V.V.; KRYSHTALEVA, M.S.; SKOBKIN, S.G., otv.red.; FEL'DMAN, Ye.V., red.; MATVEYEV, A.P., tekhn.red.

[Northern Caucasus] Severnyi Kavkaz. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaia Rossiia," 1958. 70 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Rabotniki pavil'ona "Severnyy Kavkaz" na Vsesoyuznoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy vystavke (for Sviridenko, Kryshtaleva).
(Caucasus, Northern--Agriculture)

DYNNIK, P.F. (Voronezh); TSVETKOV, I.V., inzh.-ekonomist (Voronezh); FEL'DMAN, Ye.V. (Voronezh); KHARITONOV, P.A. (Voronezh)

Utilization of the potentials of the growth of labor productivity on a railroad line. Zhel.dor.transp. 45 no.10:61-63 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Yugo-Vostochnoy dorogi (for Dynnik). 2. Nachal'nik planovo-ekonomicheskogo otdela Yugo-Vostochnoy dorogi (for Fel'dman). 3. Zamestitel' nachal'nika planovo-ekonomicheskogo otdela Yugo-Vostochnoy dorogi (for Kharitonov).

FEL'DMAN, Yuliy Azar'yavich, kand. tekhn. nauk; SHATSOVA, Sulamif' Abramovna, kand. khim. nauk; MIKHAYLOV, Viktor Alekseyevich; SHATSILLO, O.I., inzh., red.; SHILLING, V.A., red. izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Accelerating processes of the electrodeposition of metals in acoustical baths] Intensifikatsiia protsessov elektroosazhdeniia metallov v akusticheskikh vannakh. Leningrad, 1961. 19 p. (Leningradskii Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Elektricheskie metody obrabotki metallov, no.8) (MIRA 14:12)

(Electroplating)

25388

S/080/61/034/002/008/025
A057/A129

11800 (2208, 2808, 2607)
5 1310 (1208, 1273, 2319)

AUTHORS: Shatsova, S.A., Fel'dman, Yu.A., Borodavko, I.S., Ryabinova, A.Ye.

TITLE: Effect of ultrasonic waves on processes of electroplating of metals from cyanide electrolytes

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Prikladnoy Khimii, v 34, no 2, 1961, 331-339

TEXT: Conditions of an intensification of copper, brass, and silver electroplating processes in cyanide electrolytes were experimentally investigated. Relations between principal parameters of the electroplating process in an acoustic field were studied and the results obtained with and without ultrasonic waves were compared. Few of the papers recently published concerning the effect of ultrasonic waves in electroplating deal with cyanide electrolytes, and in several cases no quantitative comparisons are made. However, the positive effect of ultrasonic waves on the process

Card 1/8

25388
S/080/61/034/002/008/025
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Effect of ultrasonic waves ...

was observed and thus more precise investigations on this question were of interest. In order to compare results obtained with and without ultrasonic waves the present experiments were carried out in the same tanks and under the same conditions. Two types of tanks were used: УЗВ (UZV), a welded metal tank (10-15 l) with polyvinyl-covered side walls containing a magnetostriction transformer for about 19 ke/s and a capacity of 2-4 kva (Ref 9: Yu.A. Kitaygorodskiy, "Primeneniye ul'trazvuka v tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya" ("Application of ultrasonic waves in technology of mechanical engineering"), Izd. doma tekhniki (Edited by the House of technology), M., 113 (1958)), and АВДИ-1 (AVDI-1) type, a 10-l plastics tank with working frequencies of 16 ke/s and a capacity of 0.4-0.5 kva (Ref 10: Yu.A. Fel'dman et al, "Peredovoy nauchno-tekhn. i proizv. opyt" ("Advanced scientific, technical and industrial practice"), TsITEIN GNTK SSSR, M., (1960)). For the UZV tank an industrial generator of the УЗГ-10 (UZG-10) type was used, and for the AVDI-1 tank a ГЗУК-2 (GZUK-2) experimental generator. The experiments were carried out at 16 and 20 kilohertz, and the current yield was determined by a coulomb-meter. The effect of ultra-

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sonic waves on copper plating was investigated in 3 electrolytes (Tab. 1) and it was observed that maximum current densities can be increased 5-6 times by the effect of sound vibrations (Fig 1). The rate of copper deposition is much greater when ultrasonic waves are applied and current yield increases considerably. Thus in electrolyte no. 3 at a current density 20 amp/dm^2 and 40°C the rate of copper deposition is 7-8 μ/min (at 50°C it is 11 μ/min), i.e., 15-20 times greater than in the existing practice of copper-plating from cyanide electrolytes. Comparison of the investigated electrolytes indicates that the best ultrasonic effect is obtained in electrolytes containing 80 g copper cyanide per liter. No noticeable deterioration of dispersion capacity due to the effect of ultrasonic waves was observed. The sound vibration effect on brass electroplating was studied in two electrolytes (Tab. 2) and it was determined that current density can be increased from 0.1-0.5 amp/dm^2 to 2-3 amp/dm^2 to obtain glossy deposits, and to 3-20 amp/dm^2 for pasty deposits. With increasing current density the rate of deposition increases up to a certain limit which depends on the content of free NaCN. At optimum content of

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free NaCN (4-6 g/l) and 40°C the rate of deposition is at 2-3 amp/dm^2 0.5 μ/min for shiny brass and at 15-20 amp/dm^2 2-2.5 μ/min for dull brass. Processes occurring above 2 amp/dm^2 current density are of theoretical and practical interest and have to be studied in further experiments. Current yield decreases with increasing current density and NaCN content, but the rate of deposition can be increased up to 120-150 μ/hr, i.e., 25-30 times higher than in existing electroplating. The effect of sound vibrations on cathodic polarization is the same as in copper plating, i.e., polarization decreases and the potential shifts towards more positive values. Increasing temperature, higher current density, and ultrasonic waves effect a change in composition of the deposited brass. Apparently ultrasonic waves have a different effect on deposition of copper and of zinc. The composition of electrolytes used in silver-plating experiments is presented in Tab. 3. With electrolytes containing about 40 g silver per liter current density can be increased to 10-15 amp/dm^2 by means of ultrasonic waves and the rate of deposition is 6-7 μ/min. The latter depends linearly on current density. In distinction from copper- and brass-electroplating, no noticeable effect of temperature was observed in silver-plating.

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S/080/61/034/002/008/025
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The present authors point out that the mechanism of the effect of ultrasonic waves on electroplating, especially of alloys, is of interest for further investigations. There are 11 figures, 3 tables and 12 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The two English-language publications read as follows: Fishlock, Metal Industry, 93, 109 (1958), St. R. Rich, Plating, 42, 11 (1955).

SUBMITTED: June 18, 1960

Card 5/8

ACCESSION NR: AP4032501 S/0080/64/037/004/0800/0806

AUTHORS: Fel'dman, Yu. A.; Shatsova, S. A.; Gudkova, Ye. Ye.

TITLE: Nickel plating under the action of an ultrasonic field

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 4, 1964, 800-806

TOPIC TAGS: nickel plating, electroplating, ultrasonication, cathodic polarization, electrodeposit porosity, electrodeposit adhesion, current yield

ABSTRACT: The effect of ultrasonics on nickel plating from concentrated nickel sulfate solutions was examined. Experiments were run plating nickel from solutions containing 200-250 and 500 gm/l $NiSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ in baths up to 200 liters under the action of an ultrasonic field of a frequency of 15-16 kilocycles/sec. It was found the electrolytes containing 250 or 500 gm/l $NiSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ were not stable and needed constant correction of pH; their current yield was lower (75-85%), and the more concentrated electrolyte could not be sonicated when its depth was more than 10 cm. The electrolytes containing 200-250 gm/l $NiSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, 30 H_5BO_3, 10 NaCl, 4NaF (and possible

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formalin and naphthalene disulfonic acid) gave current yields of 96-98% under sonication. The maximum permissible current density was increased three times (at 20C) to five times (at 50C) by sonication. Cathodic polarization was also reduced somewhat. Use of ultrasonics during the electroplating does not affect the adherence of the plate to the base metal, but does reduce the porosity of the deposit. "M. V. Kurganova and A.K. Mokshantseva took part in conducting the experimental work." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 30Dec62 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM NR REF SOV: 013 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

FEL'DMAN, Yu.G., aspirant

Materials for determinating the maximum permissible concentration of acetone in the air. Gig. i san. 25 no. 5:3-10 My '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz kafedry kommunal'noy gigiyeny TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(AIR POLLUTION) (ACETONE)

FEL'DMAN, Yu. G.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Materials on the foundation of the maximally permissible concentrations of acetone in the air of the atmosphere." Moscow, 1961. 13 pp; (First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst imeni I. M. Sechenov); 250 copies; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 207)

FEL'DMAN, Yu.G.

Acetone as an atmospheric pollutant. Pred.dop.kontsent.atmosf. zagr. no.6:109-127 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz kafedry kommunal'noy gigiyeny TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(AIR--POLLUTION) (ACETONE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

ACC NR: AP7000684 A, N SOURCE CODE: UR/0240/66/000/012/0003/0006

AUTHOR: Baykov, B. K. (Candidate of medical sciences); Fel'dman, Yu. G.

ORG: Moscow Scientific Research Institute of Hygiene im. F. F. Erisman (Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny); Central Scientific Research and Design Institute of City Planning, Moscow (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut po gradostroitel'stvu)

TITLE: Air pollution from automobile exhaust gases as a factor in planning streets and living quarters

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 12, 1966, 3-6

TOPIC TAGS: air pollution, air pollution control, exhaust gas

ABSTRACT: In 1963-64 a study was conducted of 712 air samples, 353 for carbon monoxide, 258--nitric acid, and 101 for formaldehyde. Selection and analysis of the material was carried out by the M. V. Alekseyev method. In Volgograd, automobiles (800-900/hr) were observed for 1.5-2 hrs, temperature--19-29°C, 0.5-4 m/sec wind velocity, and relative humidity of 30-77%. In Moscow, observations were made of 1000-1100 machines/hr, wind velocity--0.5-2.2 sec, at a temperature of 4-9°C and relative humidity 77-88%. It was found that a strip of thickly grown green plants in an area of 10 m width and 4-6 m height is 3 times more effective as protection against the gases than sparse-

UDC: 614.72:614.78

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ACC NR: AP7000684

ly planted trees covering a similar area. Under the same traffic conditions, a block with linear building structure gives better protection against fumes than houses built perimetrically, with angular blocking of houses and separated by small spaces. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 14May66/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000412830(

FEL'DMAN, Ya.M.

Infectability of children and adolescents by tuberculosis in a rural locality; author's abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun.28 no.12:43 D '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Rayonnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Senkevichevskogo rayona Volynskoy oblasti.
(TUBERCULOSIS)

ADAMOVICH, V.L.; FEL'DMAN, Yu.M.

Problem of methods for the detection of natural foci of tularemia. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 31 no.9:71-76 S '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Volynskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(TULAREMIA)

FEL'DMAN, Yu.M.

Elimination of infections. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.2:114-116 F '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz Zhitomirskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.

L 21794-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GW (N)
ACC NR: AP6002922 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/024/0083/0083

AUTHORS: Naumenko-Bondarenko, I. I.; Gorin, V. P.; Usacheva, A. M.; Stepin, M. D.; Yurkovetskiy, S. G.; Aksenov, M. Z.; Yefremov, V. V.; Kolentsev, A. M.; Baryshev, Yu. M.; Lad'ina, V. M.; Fall[illegible]

ORG: none

TITLE: A ground gravimeter. Class 42, No. 177106

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 24, 1965, 83

TOPIC TAGS: gravimetric analysis, measuring instrument, measurement accuracy gravimeter

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a ground gravimeter containing a quarts elastic sensitive system, units of distance control and control of the rotation angle of a micrometric screw, and an assembly of a photoelectric device with an illuminator. The design increases the precision of the measurements and makes possible the determination of the errors of the distance transmission. The unit of distance control in the gravimeter has precision multiple-turn linear potentiometers interconnected in a bridge circuit. One of the potentiometers is mounted in the gravimeter and the other on a control panel. The rotors of these potentiometers are connected with a tachometer. To reduce the temperature effects on the quarts sensitive system, the latter system is insulated from the photoelectric device.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 21Jan64 UDC: 550.831

Card 1/1 ULR